

East Mississippi. The editor has done nothing more than... We, of the East, have been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough. We have the elements of independence and pecuniary prosperity among us—still we are slumbering. Our two per cent. fund, set apart by Congress to build a rail road through the East, is withheld—30,000 dollars, in pay warrants, out of the State Treasury, appropriated by the Legislature to improve the navigation of the Chickasawhay, has found its way back to the State Treasury—the work not done. But as we are after that appropriation with a sharp stick, we will say no more; but make this our earnest appeal to the people of the East, to be up and doing. Now is the time to improve the internal condition of our country. Let all the counties, lying contiguous to navigable streams, meet, and press on our delegation in Congress, the importance of carrying out Senator Walker's bill, granting alternate sections of land, to improve the navigation of the East; memorialize Congress for the same; and agree among themselves, on some systematic course of operation, and commence the work in earnest.

We hope and trust the merchants, and others interested, in New Orleans, will carry out the suggestions made by our friend of the *Jeffersonian*, and aid our citizens in their efforts to make the Chickasawhay a valuable source of trade. We shall revert again to this important subject.

We understand that the Thespian corps, of this place, will give a public entertainment on the evening of the first July. The plays selected, are the tragedy of "Fair Penitent," and the laughable farce of "Fortune's Frolic." We bespeak for them a crowded house. As they do not charge for admittance, it would be nothing but right for our citizens to throw in a little to assist in defraying expenses—especially as they contribute so much to our amusement.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Now that we have become somewhat easy in the chair editorial, we find on looking around, that the duties of our station are rather more arduous than we anticipated.

A newspaper should resemble a pedler's wagon, and contain a little of every thing. Like a public table, it should present something for every palate; not only the substantial of a Kentucky larder, but dainties to please the most fastidious appetite. It is a true saying "that what is one man's meat is another man's poison." Mr. CUSHING, it is said, in his late mission to China, dining at the table of a Mandarin, on something he supposed a duck, he (both host and guest being ignorant of the language of each other) pointing to the dish, said out "quack, quack, quack," when with a shake of the head, his host answered, "voo-yoo-yoo-yoo." We may easily imagine the forthrighting of the honorable gentleman. So, many turn from a newspaper which contains articles calculated to amuse the mind of desultory man ever studious of change. To the good taste of the country, the patrons of the "True Democrat" must be indebted for the most they find in our columns, either to amuse or instruct. We invoke to our aid the *literati* of the country. To the principal and young gentlemen of our Eastern Academies, and more particularly to those of our own county, we look for aid on literary and scientific subjects; and to planters and others engaged in the more active pursuits of life, we look for essays connected with their respective vocations. Politics should not be forgotten. Well written articles on the officers of Government, whether State or national, couched in temperate language will be attended to, reserving to ourselves the right of comment and animadversion.

#### CHOCTAW CLAIMS.

For want of the treaty, concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek we are unable at this time, to lay before our readers the frauds that some are trying to practice on our people. It is alleged that the United States agent refused to register the Indians names, and when the Indians applied to him, with sticks and tokens, symbolic of their numbers and claims to land, under the treaty, he drove them off. This is attempted to be proved by the Indians. Well, we say, that an Indian's oath, especially when he expects gain and, inasmuch, as all of them that have been detained here by land-jobbers, are interested; we repeat again, their oaths should not be taken, but the government reserved from entering their land.

What right have those yellow rascals to be prowling about the country, (urged on by designing men,) instituting their suits in all the courts holden in the State, against our people, for land they have paid Uncle Sam the cash for. We say that the people of the East will not tolerate this annoyance, and call on the government, in the most solemn manner, to take them away. More anon.

It is not generally known that the young men of this town, have formed a debating society. Through motives of delicacy, they have kept the matter within themselves. Such societies, always tend to the advancement of knowledge, whether public or private, and should meet with encouragement on the part of older citizens. The members, of the society, as will be seen from a notice in another column, have invited the citizens generally, particularly the Ladies, to meet them at the Court House, on tomorrow evening. Attend, Ladies, by all means, for nothing animates and elevates the heart of man more than your smiles and approbation.

The Hon. EDWARD BURKE, late member of Congress from New Hampshire, has been appointed by the President Commissioner of Patents, and will, it is said, enter upon his duties immediately.

There is a man in St. Louis who does nothing all the time, and piles it the next day. He has a clock to keep tally.

from which it would be otherwise to annexation; but from more information we are satisfied the vote has prevailed—the President must "do or die." All Texas is up. In no country was there ever a greater unanimity of sentiment on so important an event. Indeed, it is almost impossible to imagine a solid reason that could be advanced by a Texan, in opposition to the measure. President Jones, it is true, clothed with a little brief authority, may wish the cup to pass—to step from "high estate" is painful to an ordinary mind when reflecting on these ominous words, "farewell, a long farewell," &c.

In this country the case is different; honest and intelligent men may entertain different opinions as to the expediency of the measure. But as the matter is more examined, and as the heats of party pass away, opposition to annexation will subside.

In the South, security, and a new and fertile region in which our slave population can be advantageously employed, will ultimately render the measure popular with that party which has hitherto opposed it so violently. In the manufacturing regions, annexation will soon be equally popular. When Texas is densely populated, as it is destined to be, at no remote day, what a field will be presented our enterprising merchants and manufacturers! The tariff, even when modified to a strictly revenue basis, will afford ample protection to our manufacturing interests.

It is feared by many that the value of our great staple will be further depressed by the acquisition of so fine a cotton region as Texas. From this we entertain no fears. At present, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, constitute the cotton region. Cotton planting in four of these States, viz: N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, is now a losing business, yet so prone are men to rely on former good fortune, that they cast many a lingering look behind even when hope has fled. With the annexation of Texas a new era commences. Alabama and Mississippi, will still continue great cotton growing States. Cotton and sugar will be the staples in Louisiana and Texas. The old cotton States will seek new objects on which more profitably to employ their capital and labor. We will dwell hereafter more exclusively on this subject.

EDUCATION.—This is a theme that should be alike dear to all. It is joint stock, and all can, that will, drink at the fount. Its stream is inexhaustible. It glides softly along from the fountain of wisdom, and those who taste its delicious sweets, do thirst the more. It is true that some, who enlist to acquire it, are led off by the allurements of vice, the end of which is ruin. But mark the youth, who trims the midnight taper—see him elevated far above his fellows, whose sloth and love of vice have ensnared them in the meshes of ruin and forgetfulness. Not so with the intellectual man—his very nature is ennobled. He stands in society a model of emulation—his soul is elevated far above the paltry things of life, and, when he leaves earth, he leaves behind him a monument of fame, as imperishable as time itself.

The President has appointed ROBERT H. MORRIS, Deputy Postmaster in the city of New York, in place of John L. Graham, removed.

BOTTS IN HORSES.—This malady is prevailing, we are told, to the serious injury of many of our farmers. He who will furnish the country with a specific for this disease will become a public benefactor. We hope to hear from some person on this subject in our next number.

The Democratic State Convention of Alabama, convened at Tuscaloosa on the 5th instant, and nominated the Hon. NATHANIEL TERRY, of Limestone, for Governor. He has accepted the nomination. The Tuscaloosa Flag, in commenting on the principles avowed by Mr. Terry, says:

He is "opposed to the continuance of the present system of State banks, and opposed to the recharter of the State Bank or any of the branches thereof."

He is "in favor of the policy of finally settling up the affairs of the bank of the State of Alabama, and the several branches thereof, as soon as the same can be practically and safely done."

He is "decidedly in favor of the collection of the debts due to the State of Alabama and its several branches, in reasonable annual instalments—in such amounts or proportions, as will best subserve the interests of the State, and of the people of the State generally; without visiting upon the debtors of said bank and branches any unnecessary or wanton oppression."

The late Democratic triumph in Virginia, will end the political existence of Wm. C. RIVES. Such traitors, sooner or later, always meet their just rewards.

GREEN CORN.—"Roasting ears" were offered for sale in the Vicksburg market on the 18th instant.

Senator Henderson, of this State, has retired in New Orleans.

are especially invited to attend the Court of Appeals, to-morrow evening, at early candle light, at which time several speeches will be made by the members.

The Ladies are especially invited to attend. By order of the Society  
JAS. A. CHAPMAN, Pres't.  
W. B. FERRELL, Sec'y.

PAULDING ACADEMY.—We are requested to state that the Examination of the Students of this Institution for the month of May, will take place on Monday, June 21. In the evening at early candle light, will be an Exhibition, consisting of Compositions, original Oration, and the performance of "Perfection," or the "Maid of Monster." The public are particularly invited to attend on this occasion, it being the last Examination and Exhibition of the present session.

If BENJ. THOMPEN, will consent to be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jasper county, at the ensuing election, he will receive the warm support of MANY CITIZENS.

If ISHAM CLAYTON will permit his name to be used as a candidate for Representative of this county, at the ensuing election, he will receive the warm support of MANY VOTERS.

#### COMMISSION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The Columbus Democrat of the 17th inst., states on the authority of Dr. Tate, (referring to the commission of United States Senator, transmitted by Gov. Brown to Washington for the Hon. Jacob Thompson,) that the Doctor "received from the Governor a sealed package addressed to the Hon. R. J. Walker, which was handed to that gentleman on the 5th of March." It further adds, that "the agency of Dr. Tate was that of bearer of confidential communications between these two gentlemen" (the Governor and Mr. Walker.) The Democrat continues: "The appointment of Senator was intended to preserve the ascendancy of the democratic party in the State, in the event of Mr. Walker's withdrawal, or the action of that body, rendering that ascendancy important. The instructions imposed upon Mr. Walker prevented him from acting at all in the premises."

Gov. Brown is now absent from the Capitol—but as much feeling pervades the community in relation to this matter, we feel called upon to state what we have understood the "contingencies" referred to were. Gov. Brown received from Mr. Walker about the 23d of February, his resignation to take effect on the 8th of March. It was inferred from Mr. W's. letter to the Governor, that he should accept a Cabinet appointment from President Polk, but did not state what that appointment would be. Doctor Tate was the bearer of the resignation of Mr. Walker to Gov. Brown. Mr. Walker in his letter to the Governor urged the immediate appointment of his successor in view of the probable ascendancy of the whig party in the Senate, and an attempt on the part of the majority to embarrass the incoming administration. Gov. Brown thus hurriedly called upon, conferred the executive appointment upon Mr. Thompson; but thinking it possible that a contingency might arise which would prevent Mr. Walker's accepting a station in the Cabinet, Governor B. enclosed the communication to him, in order, that should the contingency herein named arise, Mr. Walker might withdraw his resignation, or withhold the commission to Mr. Thompson, that the executive appointment might be tendered to him (Mr. Walker.) The Governor believed that the people of Mississippi would prefer that Mr. W. would remain in the Senate, did he not become the servant of the Union in the Cabinet. As the contingency which the Governor contemplated never arose, he felt it due to Mr. Thompson, to send him the commission which he was entitled to, on the 8th of March. Mr. T. has subsequently in a very magnanimous manner declined the executive appointment.

It is much to be regretted that a free consultation was not had with Mr. Thompson at Washington, in regard to his rights and the paramount rights of the people of Mississippi. The conduct of Gov. Brown throughout, has been prompt and independent, exhibiting an earnest zeal to promote the interests of the State and those of the democratic party in the Union. We think this explains the "mystery" so far as he is concerned, and if censure fall any where, it will leave him harmless. He will have no concealment in the premises.

We freely acquit Dr. Tate, of any improper agency in the matter. He is in no way responsible for the suppression of Mr. Thompson's commission.

#### Mississippians.

Progress of Democracy.—By late advices from Prussia we learn that that kingdom is now profoundly agitated by the loud, stern, yet sober demand of the people for a Constitution and National Congress. Every province is aroused, and public meetings are held, in every quarter, and remonstrances and petitions poured into the government in a ceaseless stream.—Elberfeld and Dusseldorf are filled with excited men. The King dares not prevent these meetings by the bayonet, for the soldiers are known to sympathize with the people. "A Constitution" is the most alarming cry that can meet the ears of a despot. It commenced like the earthquake that rocked the Bourbons to their grave, and sunk the atrocity of France in a

kingdom, and Prussia is now shaking on her royal throne. The movement has been set on fire by the appearance of a book written by a Prussian lawyer named Jacoby, who, by referring to the promise made by the father of the present King to grant a National Congress, to meet at Berlin, proves that the demand of the people is not a matter of justice but law. The edict William III. issued in the commotion created by Bonaparte in his fierce passage over Europe, is declared to be a law which the present King is bound to see fulfilled. If Prussia gets a Constitution, woe to Federalism in Europe. Thus goes democracy over the world—its progress cannot be checked. The whirlwind and earthquake may come with it. Let them come, there is an after calm.

Our Ruined Country.—It will be recollected that our country was certainly ruined, by the political croakers, as soon as the people elected Mr. Polk. Stock went down, manufacturers were about to quit business, large enterprises in ship building and house building were to be abandoned, and one wide spread scene of distress was painted most hideously before our eyes—all the result of Mr. Polk's election. The panic has passed by—capitalists have gone on with their enterprises—the manufacturers have continued to flourish; and what is now astonishing, the interests of the farmers are looking up! Cotton has risen—bacon has risen—corn has risen. True, Sugar too, has risen and iron is looking up! How does all this come about so shortly after the ruin which threatened the country! Is there not something radically wrong in the policy of the whigs which is constantly being refuted and disproved by time and facts? We do not believe the people can shut their eyes to the facts which are now appealing so forcibly to them.—Nashville Union.

Magnetic Telegraph.—There is a project among the wise men of N. York, to carry the electro-magnetic wires across the Atlantic. Mr. Morse, the inventor, says he can secure the wires from attrition, and from the corrosive effects of sea water, and can reel them off to and from abrupt shores to the extent of 10,000 miles if necessary; no danger of the wire breaking by its own weight in sinking. This may be all true—and yet is the project, that he can secure it from being run foul of by the inhabitants of the deep—big whales, sharks and sea serpents! What would become of the wires should a whale give them a slight touch of his tail?

#### N. O. Courier.

SHERIFF SALES.—In the entire absence of a law for the publication of sheriff sales, our country is experiencing many inconveniences of a seriously oppressive nature. We are at a loss to see the propriety, let alone justice, of the present system. A due publicity of a sale of our property, when taken by the sheriff, is our last and only reliance for guarding against a sacrifice. A mere publication on the court house door is no notice. It may do capitalists and cunning men who know these things, and who never buy unless the advantage is enormous. The county paper is the only paper and suitable vehicle for publishing such notices. It is the duty of the Legislature, if they wish to protect the rights of the people, there is no other means of effecting economy to resort to. A law should be enacted with proper provisions for preventing extortionate charges, making it necessary for every sheriff to advertise sales of landed property on judgment in the county paper where it may be situated. The advertising might be done at a low rate, and the benefits conferred would at all times make it a very inferior consideration. The subject will demand the early attention of our Legislature. [Reformer.]

Three of the most Wealthy Business Men in New York.—It is stated in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine that Preserved Fish, commenced life as an apprentice to a blacksmith, and his next situation that of a seaman on board of a whaling ship. From being a hand before the mast, he rose to be that of a mate, and finally that of commander, and in this hazardous pursuit he amassed the foundation of his fortune. Saul Alley was bound, when a small boy, apprentice to a coach-maker. During his apprenticeship his father died, and left him totally dependent on his own exertions. The very clothes he wore he was obliged to earn by toiling extra hours, after the regular time of leaving off work had passed. The foundation of his fortune he acquired by the exercise of frugality and prudence while a journeyman mechanic. Cornelius W. Lawrence, late Mayor of New York, and now President of the Bank of the State of New York, was a farmer's boy, and worked many a long day in rain and sunshine on Long Island. There were few lads within twenty miles of him that could mow a wider swath or turn out a neater furrow. These men have been the architects of their own fortunes. They have earned them by the sweat of their own brows, and their very wealth, besides the other means of doing good to their fellow men which it puts in their power, is, in itself, a perpetual stimulus to the mechanic and artisan to earn a similar reward by similar frugality, industry, and perseverance.

A Depredator Exposed.—A Mr. John Armstrong, for many years a resident of Wooster, O., and had been employed by a number of the merchants of the place at different times as a clerk, and always sustained a reputation for integrity above suspicion; has been detected in plundering his employers of goods and money. Property to the amount of several hundred dollars was found in his residence. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$500, after which he immediately decamped. It appears that his depredations have been carried on for a series of years. The church also, of which he was a member and a zealous exhorter, has suffered considerable loss from large sums of money having been entrusted to him in confidential capacity.